Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

HOME AND FRIENDS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it,
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it;
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charm so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes, and praise them;
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them;
For things afar still sweeter are,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught that earth was nought
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When Hope's last reed is shaken,
To show us still, that, come what will,
We are not quite forsaken;
Though all were night, if but the light
From Friendship's altar crowned us,
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our homes and friends around us.

"THE DAY IS BREAKING!"

Democratic Brethren of the State!

BEHOLD THE MORNING STAR!

THE CONSTITUTION

SAFE FROM POLLUTION!!!

A GLORIOUS SIGHT

For Such as Love their Country and her Institutions!!!

Thirty Thousand Freemen in the Field!!

Outgushing of Democratic Sentiment FOR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY!

NO CITIZEN

TO BE ENSLAVED OR BUTCHERED!!!

ON ACCOUNT OF

His Birth Place or Religion!

WHAT a glorious sight was witnessed last evening in the spontaneous movement of thirty thousand freemen, determined to sustain the Constitution of our beloved country as it was handed down to us by our noble fathers. Its purchase was with blood, and its inheritance is too sacred to permit the corrupt, the imbecile, and the profligate to annul its sacred provisions, or tamper with its holy precepts. Our liberties are safe in the custody of the Democratic legions, and the lumbering phalanxes of the enemy, as they move over the uneven ground selected by themselves, will be thrown into disorder, and totally routed. The charge of thirty thousand freemen, armed with Justice and Right, which are the powers that Omnipotence wields, cannot be withstood in the battle-shock. Pennsylvania is still "the land of the free and the home of the brave." She will never permit any of her citizens to be robbed of the privilege given them by the laws and Constitution. The political traitors of the day may plot their treason, but a righteous judgment will consign them to destruction. For every CATALINE in the enemies ranks will be found a CICERO among the Democratic forces. All is safe with our patriotic Spartans, whose battle cry is Victory, Victory, and they will assuredly secure it.

From every quarter of the compass, "the cry was still they come," flaunting their saucy banners to the breeze, amid triumphant shouts and songs of rejoicing. The air was filled with martial music, and ever and anon, the loud huzzas assured us that Democrats can never be reduced to slavery. Legion followed legion in successive order, until the eye tired with their numbers. Throughout the whole route taken by our brethren, on their march to the birthplace of our Freedom, they were greeted with the cheers of the patriotic and the encouragement of the ladies. Occasionally some skulking miscreant of a Know Nothing would utter an insulting remark, and then hide himself among kindred spirits who dared not execute what their cowardly hearts prompted. They had men to deal with, and the sneaking poltroons feared to encounter them with any thing but the vile exclamations prompted by their equally wicked hearts.

Never before has Philadelphia made so imposing a display. The bone and sinew of her strength was out to testify their unalterable adhesion to the principles of free government, and against the despotic notions of serfdom. Every where throughout the dense mass of people, there was but one determination, and that was to strike down that infamous band of traitors who meet in secret to plan their measures for the destruction of our liberties. Heart responded to heart, and thought to thought, that the glorious fabric of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us was in danger, and hand convulsively clasped hand in assurance that each was ready for the conflict, and determined upon victory. Those who expected an easy conquest of the Democratic forces, have been stricken with dismay at our numbers and discipline, and are terrified with fear. Back to the dark dens of despair will they again be driven, to contemplate the power of truth over error.

At about 8 o'clock, even before any of the ward processions had arrived, the meeting was one of the largest ever held in the State House yard; but when the Wards began to file into the square, nothing could have been more grand and imposing. The banners and varied colored lights, had the most brilliant effect, and peal upon peal of cheers, such as have never before startled the old oaks, went up. They were joyous shouts that came warm from the hearts of resolute freemen, and met a response in every soul. For two hours the various processions continued to arrive, until the yard was filled.—Thirty thousand patriots must have been in attendance throughout the evening up to the hour of adjournment. A number of Whigs and Natives admitted that it was the largest meeting ever held in the same place, and admitted that it was the precursor of success to the Democratic party, not only in the city, but the State also.

The stand on Walnut street front was taken possession of by numerous speakers, who, for more than two hours, entertained a dense auditory. At intervals these made the welkin ring with huzzas, in answer to the telling truths uttered by the speakers. The Chestnut street stand was earlier filled with gentlemen, who stirred the partriotic blood by their eloquence and powerful appeals in behalf of our threatened Constitution. The whole square was alive with shouts that are the procursors of triumph. To our Democratic brethen in the State, we do not hesitate to declare that all is well in Philadelphia. We are certain of victory, and bid them rejoice and partake in the enemies overthrow.

Hundreds of ladies were in the Square to grace it with their presence, and encourage their husbands, fathers and brothers to stand by their own and their children's rights. They too partook of the excitement of the occassion, and frequently applauded the speakers. They instinctively know that freemen alone can make good husbands and fathers.

While the meeting was in progress a beautiful piece of phyrotechnic art, with the words "Civil and Religious Liberty," was exhibited over the range of gas lights above the speaker's heads. Its ignition was electrical and caused thunders of applause. It was appropriate to the occasion, and touched every one present.—Different colored lights were also exploded in various parts of the yard, which tended greatly to eliven the scene. The meeting was every way worthy the Democracy of Philadelphia.

From the Seventh Ward, there was a beautiful black banner, emblematical of the thirteen States. It was borne on a handle, and attracted more than ordinary attention. The stars were brilliantly lighted.

There was another from this glorious Ward, quite large in size, with a full sized Rooster, which reminded us of "Champan, crow." It bore from the beak of the rooster, "*The day is breaking.*"

There was also an emblem from the Eleventh Ward, with the good old ship "*Constitution*" upon its front, with an admirable motto, which, we believe, was we "Live to Conquer."

The First and Second Wards, as had nearly all the other Wards, banners, and lanterns, that did us good to look upon. One of the banners of the Second Ward was inscribed on one side, "The Constitution and the Union must and shall be preserved," and on the reverse, "We honor the men of 1776 and 1787, the fathers of the Republic and the Constitution."

As the Seventh Ward entered the Square, cheer after cheer went up.

We would add that the Nineteenth Ward, a good, glorious Democratic Ward, came into the Square with one of best bands of music we have ever listened to. This Ward deserves great credit.

The Organization of the Meeting.

James R. Ludlow, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Committee, called the meeting to order, and made the following speech:

Freemen—Citizens of the United States of America:—

We have assembled to night to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Solemn and momentous will be our deliberations when we remember that our business here to-night involves the happiness and prosperity of the whole people.

Under the sacred charter of our liberties, our beloved constitution, the republic has grown from infancy to manhood. Impious hands it is true have from time to time been raised to destroy the Constitution, but the sterling sense of the masses of the community has thus far under a kind Providence averted that melancholy result.

Strong men marching under the banner of democracy, have met and successfully overthrown the fanatics and bigots of the land, until we had fondly hoped that the Constitution was placed beyond the reach of another assault.

Amazing as it may seem to be, it is nevertheless true that once again our opponents are endeavoring to deprive the nation of its coming glory, denying the right of popular government, and proscribing men because of their birth place and religion. Like a pestilence this moral epidemic is sweeping thro' the land—and, it behooves the constitutional Union party, in one word the Democratic party, to denounce these men and measures, as hostile to the best interests of our country and destructive of constitutional liberty.

It is well for Pennsylvanians to assemble together and boldly give their sentiments at such a crisis, and upon the adoption of the constitution, and above all, it is most proper for us, the natural guardians of yon Hall of Independence, to announce to the Union our loyalty to the Constitution from this sacred spot.

That we may now proceed with our deliberations I move you that the following officers preside over this meeting. The motion was adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN ROBBINS, Jr.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Peter Logan,	8. P. Armbruster,
2. I. N. Marsellis,	9. Hugh Clark,
3. C. McDonough,	10. J H. Dohnert,
4. C. D. Meiggs,	11. Andrew Hague,
5. Benj. Rush,	12. Geo. Williams,
6. W. C. Patterson,	13. T. J. Timmmins,
7. Wdward Wartman.	

SECRETARIES.

Albert B. Ashton,	John H. Frick,
Henry Thouron,	Thos. W. Higgins,
Daniel Daugherty,	John Robberts,
George K. Childs.	

MR. ROBBINS ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robbins, in being called to the chair, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred in selecting him as the Chairman of the meeting, and said that he had no need to assure the multitude assembled that the duties devolving upon him would be discharged to the best of his abilities. That it was his duty to state that the meeting was called as a Democratic mass meeting for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution of the United States. At that time the Constitution had been assailed. The right of the people to make their own laws had met with open resistance. It is under similar circumstances that you have assembled here this evening in defence of the Constitution.

It was at this very spot that the sages of America met to prepare a Constitution to be submitted to the people of the several States of the Union. You have been called here this evening also for the purpose of listening to the principles which have regulated the affairs of this government expounded; to hear the nature of those laws and that constitution which have hitherto assisted to protect you in your rights.—When the liberties of a nation are jeopardized by the machinations of turbulent factions and isms, it is time that every freeman should arise and maintain his rights at the ballot box. Your presence here this evening in such mighty numbers is but the good omen of the approaching downfall of error and fanaticism, and the triumph of truth, right and liberty. [Loud applause.]

MR. RUSH ON RESOLUTIONS.

J. Murray Rush, Esq., then rose to introduce the resolutions, and in doing so spoke substantially as follows:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The duty has devolved upon me to submit to you a series of resolutions to which when I have read them, I shall ask your unanimous assent. I cannot offer them without asking your indulgence for a brief remark upon the occasion which calls them forth.

It has ever been the habit of the people of the United States to commemorate, in public meeting, the returning anniversary of the greatest day in our national history, and the birth-day of the illustrious chief whose fame and virtues have been called the "property of mankind."

The Democracy have added to these two great national festive days, the anniversary of that which associates itself, upon the 8th of January, with the fame and achivements of the great Jackson. Hitherto, no public celebration of the people has recalled the greatest civil event in our national history, the formation of the Federal Constitution. It may be otherwise, but I am not aware of the fact; and I rejoice that the great Democratic party of the Consolidated city of Philadelphia has been the first of the two great parties of the nation to commemorate it in a manner commensurate with the mighty results which have sprung from it.

Fellow-citizens, you have assembled to-night in good old-fashioned style. It is cheering to patriotism to behold this great and ethusiastic assemblage, called to celebrate the formation of a Constitution without which the history of the victories of the revolution, would have been written with the same pen which recorded the horrors and bloodshed of domestic strife. Turn to the momentous history of that era, you find that from the period of peace in 1783, to the 17th September 1788, the confederacy had difficulties to surmount which, after every thing had been tried, seemed insuperable. Public credit was blasted: the public revenue could not be collected; the wheels of government were almost stopped; the jealousy of the different states of the old confederacy was so great that no national movement for any purpose, could be effected, and finally bloodshed and civil discord showed themselves in the north. Already had one effort to call a Convention at Annapolis, to form a Constitution failed: and even foreign nations refused to enter into commercial relations with the States, on the ground that there was no national power to enforce the performance of a treaty. Society was on the brink of dissolution.

Under these circumstances, the great and good of the land made one final effort to arrest the approaching national catastrophe. Another energetic call for a Convention was made, and after difficulties almost insurmountable, within the walls of old Independence Hall, was seen a body of patriots and statesmen, presided over by the immortal Washington, who devoted themselves, from the month of May to September, 1788, to the great work which their countrymen had committed to their hands. With closed doors that Convention sat. On the 17th September, the Federal Constitution was given to the world, as "*the* result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual defence and concession which the political necessities of the situation of the States rendered indispensable."

A storm of opposition followed its submission to the States, but from that moment the face of the nation changed. The following March the first inaugural address of George Washington, as President of the United States, was pronounced, and the star of this great republic broke forth in brilliancy and power.

Fellow citizens, the anniversary of *such* a day deserves celebration!

It is 66 years ago to-day since this great event! Powerful have we become, and happy, and prosperous and honored among the nations of the earth. Our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural resources have started the political economist awakening great enquiry into the workings of our system.

The Federal Union has become the home of the oppressed of foreign governments, and the pride of every lover of constitutional freedom. The *home* of the oppressed did I say?—Aye, the *democracy* would make it so. Such have they ever made it, offering the warm welcome and country to the foreign born of every clime and sect who land upon our shores, and who ask for co-equal citizenship with the native born.

The Democracy can never consent to proscribe any class of citizens who are obedient to the laws. It is fit in celebrating the great event of the formation of the Federal Constitution, that we should proclaim to our political opponents in a voice not to be mistaken, that perfect equality of rights is the cardinal principle of the Democratic creed, and also that we do not forget that foreign swords and foreign blood were enlisted in the war of our independence; that the gigantic intellect of Hamilton was largely instrumental in procuring the adoption of the constitution by the States, and that a large source of the present power of the nation is in the effective industry, talents, and virtues of our foreign born citizens. But fellow citizens I will detain you no longer from the resolutions. I have thought this little review of the circumstances which marked the day we celebrate, might be acceptable to you preliminary to offering them for your adoption.

I will now read the resolutions.

Resolved, That the anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States is deemed an appropriate occasion by the Democracy of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia to meet in mass for the celebration of that great event so remarkable in the history of civilized mankind.

Resolved, That the adoption of this great instrument of constitutional freedom, has secured the blessings of free and equal government to millions of people, whose wonderful progress in all the elements of national power and achievement is without parallel, and justifies the proud hopes of a mighty nation, that the Republic of the United States will live to the oldest age that Divine Providence may allot to human institutions.

Resolved, That the unprecedented growth of the United States, in its wonderful advance from an infant government to an admitted co-equality with the first powers of the earth, has been, while their public councils were shaped and directed, by the great Democratic party.

Resolved, That the cardinal principle and spirit of the Federal Constitution, as understood by the Democracy, is that of equal privileges to all. No geographical lines are recognized as prescribing the limits within which the enjoyment of every political privilege shall subsist. The largest constitutional rights of the largest number, perfect freedom of religious opinion, and equal participation in the conduct and administration of affairs by all classes of citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, are essential principles of the Democratic Constitutional creed.

Resolved, That the doctrine which would exclude our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, or any particular religious sect, from all the equal privileges of the American Government, is dangerous to the best interests, glory, and power of the Nation, and it is in violation of the true spirit and intendment of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the administration of *President* FRANKLIN PIERCE has been directed with a single eye to the true interests of the people; and that the President's enlightened approval of the recent legislation of Congress for the formation of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, proves him to be a CHIEF MAGISTRATE, imbued with *just principles of* CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, recognizing in its broadest sense THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, and eminently entitled to the warmest support, and cordial confidence of the United Democracy.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor WILLIAM BIGLER meets our entire approbation, and we hail him with pleasure as our standard-bearer in the approaching contest, and we will give him our undivided and warmest support.

Resolved, That in our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, we present to the people an upright and patriotic citizen, who in the performance of his judicial duties, has displayed an excellence of private character and professional worth and ability, that commands our confidence and support. If his name alone constituted the recommendation of our ticket, it would be sufficient to command the best exertions of the republican party.

Resolved, That in HENRY S. MOTT, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we recognize a man of sterling worth, great energy of character, and well qualified to perform the important and arduous duty of managing the public works.

Resolved, That our candidates for Representatives to Congress are men of attainments, honesty of purpose, and purity of sentiment, that their election will secure the services of competent and patriotic officers, who will always be found battling in the van of Democracy for the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial and united support to the whole Democratic ticket as the only means of perpetuating "the great and essential principles of liberty and free government;" and that a firm and united effort at the approaching election will bear the Democratic banner to a triumphant result.

OLD WESTMORELAND SPEAKS!

Patriotic Address

Of the Democracy of Westmoreland County!

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We consider it our duty to urge upon you the importance of a vigorous and united effort at the approaching election. The opponents of the Democratic party, prostrated by their defeat in 1852, having again rallied, and are appealing to the worst prejudices, and resorting to every expedient, for the purpose of obtaining an ascendancy in the State. We could heartily wish that the Democratic party, after their repeated victories, should enjoy repose; but in a Republican Government, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; and those who are not willing to watch and guard the sacred treasure, are not worthy to enjoy its blessings. We do not propose to review the history of the two great parties which have always divided the country; but we can assert that which is known to every intelligent citizen of the community, that, from the adoption of the Constitution until the termination of the Mexican war, every great measure of national policy, whether of war or during peace, worthy of the spirit of the age, which has borne the test of time, and been in accordance with our republican institutions, and finally met with the general approbation of the American people, has been originated, sustained, and carried into successful operation by the Democratic party; among the most prominent of which measures, we may refer to the rights secured to the several States—the present system of naturalization laws—the acquisition of Louisana—the war of 1812, declared for the maintenance of our rights as a maritime nation—the overthrow of the United State's Bank—the establishment of the Independent Treasury System—the repeal of the Bankrupt law—and the extension of our boundaries to the Pacific Ocean, the result of the late war with Mexico. To each of these measures of national policy, so vitally important to the interests of our country, adopted in spite of the warm opposition of Federalism, every member of the Democratic party can point as monuments of the wisdom and patriotism of the party.

In the present campaign, our opponents are not willing to meet us on former issues; they ignore the past, and depend for success on the feeling of oppositon in the north to the Nebraska bill, and on the co-operation of a new secret society—the Know-Nothings. Relying on the former, they encourage and arouse the almost dormant spirit of Abolitionism, and, as allies of the Know-Nothings, they are contented to see excited the religious prejudice of the community, and to hear revived, in the State founded by William Penn, the "no Popery cry" of British Toryism. In regard to the passage of the Nebraska bill, we have only to say that there is in the minds of men of both parties an honest difference of opinion on the subject. The measure was sustained and opposed by men of both parties. The Whigs of the South, who meet in political convention, and form the same party as the whigs of the North, sustained the bill almost unanimously. The Democratic members of Congress who voted for the bill have met, and are prepared to meet their respective constituents and take the responsibility of their votes. But Gov. Bigler is in no manner responsible for the acts of Congress. He should stand or fall on the merits of his own administration, and not be struck down on account of legislation in which he had no voice, and over which he had no control. As Gov. Bigler would have received no credit for a series of popular measures of Congress, so it is neither right nor just to hold him responsible for the enactment of a bill, to the passage of which he neither contributed by word or deed.

The Know-Nothing organization, originating in the great cities, the ulcers of the body politic, has spread over the country; and our opponents, ever ready to gather grist from all quarters, have formed a coalition with this mushroom faction; and we must admit that they have given a certain degree of influence to an organization, the most disreputable which has yet appeared on the Western side of the Atlantic. If we understand the object of the Know-Nothings, as avowed by their papers, they declare opposition to all foreigners and to all members of the Roman Catholic Church, whether native or foreign, and a determination to prevent them from obtaining any office of trust or profit; they also announce their political hostility to any portion or party of the American people who shall sympathize with and support for office, any of the classes they have proscribed: they also propose an extension of the time required by the present laws for the naturalization of foreigners; and, in order to carry into effect these objects, they have organized secret societies, in which their leaders arrange and direct the movements of the members. While we admire the noble ambition which prompts men to aspire to political honors, and are willing to make every reasonable allowance for shifts and expedients of political leaders, we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that the Whig party of Pennsylvania, the followers of Webster and of Clay, in whose great heart there was love and sympathy for men of every creed and every clime, should, for the hope of a mere temporary triumph, contribute aid and comfort to an organization, and endorse doctrines which strike at the political equality of American citizens—the corner stone of our Republican institutions; and we have every reason to believe that thousands of pure and patriotic Whigs, with whom a love of country is far stronger than a submission to party discipline, will cut loose from this alliance, in which their leaders are endeavoring to entangle them, and will range themselves side by side with their Democratic brethren, who, though differing with them on minor topics, have been, and will continue to be, the defenders of the religious and political rights of every American citizen.

The great principle of religious liberty—of the political equality of man, whatever might be his religious belief—was universally recognized on the American continent years before the adoption of the Constitution. Exiles from persecuting laws—the English Protestant, the French Huguenot, and the Roman Catholic—settled the American wilderness. Alike, they endured the privations of Colonial settlement; together, they struggled through the contest with great Britain; united in council, their blood mingled in the battle-fields of the Revolution; as one people, they adopted a Constitution—the admiration and veneration of the world, the example and hope of all nationalities. Under that Constitution, each citizen being equal in the eyes of the law, an unparalelled, almost miraculous, degree of national prosperity has been achieved; and yet the American people are now asked to undermine that glorious fabric, reared by the abilities and cemented by the blood of men of all creeds, and, in the Nineteenth Century, to renew the religious agitations which disgraced the Sixteenth—to proscribe a large, influential, and intelligent class of our fellow-citizens—to withdraw from them every mark of public confidence and regard—to disfranchise them from holding any office of trust and profit, and treat them as enemies of the Republic—not because they refuse to discharge faithfully the duties of good and peaceable citizens, obey the laws, bear their portion of the public burdens, and identify themselves, in war and peace, with the interest and honor of our country, but because they entertain a particular religious belief, and worship God after the manner of their fathers, according to the dictates of their conscience.

If the American people will regard with indifference this first attack upon the political rights of a particular class, who can foresee the consequences? The same popular sentiment which deprives them of the right of holding office, can, with less difficulty, be brought to bear upon their right of suffrage. Laws will be required to sanction what public opinion dictates. The rights of Roman Catholics may be first sacrificed, but what sect or class will be selected as the next victims? When an attempt is made to light the torch of discord in our midst, to revive the passions and prejudices of an age when political and religious liberty was unknown, to introduce a new element into our political contest—that bigotted bitterness and uncompromising hostility which has in all ages characterized religious controversy—to disfranchise our neighbors, in whose veins may flow the blood of revolutionary sires, who may have passed through the war of 1812, and fought under the American flag in every battle in Mexico, it becomes the duty of all parties to pause and to reflect upon the cruelty and gross injustice of this new movement; and it is the especial duty of the National Democratic Party of the Union, to arouse and present a bold and united opposition to this most dangerous attack upon political equality—the most sacred right of American citizenship. A love of country, a spirit of justice, and a sense of self-preservation, should influence and govern our conduct.

We do not feel surprised at the hostility of the Know-Nothings to foreigners meeting with a certain amount of sympathy from the opponents of the Democratic party. Since the administration of the elder Adams—the days of the alien and sedition laws—Federalism has always regarded, with a jealous eye, the toiling millions of the old world, who come, with willing hearts and strong arms, to add to all the elements of our national prosperity. The tactics of 1852, when the "sweet Irish brogue and mellow German" sounded so sweetly, was a mere experimental variation from a long settled policy. The present system of naturalization laws, the Democratic party originated, and still adheres to. The cheapness and facilities of transportation are bringing annually to our shores thousands of emigrants from the crowded population of the old world. Shall we continue to receive them as citizens, as we have heretofore done, and give them a voice and interest in the administration of Government, or shall we admit them as residents, and deny them the rights of citizenship, and thus raise in our midst a vast population, who, having no voice in its Government, feel no interest in the prosperity of the country? Upon this question, the Democratic party will be found faithful to its long cherished principles, and the welfare of the country.

The candidates placed in nomination by the Democratic convention, are deserving of support. The differences of opinion which existed before the nominations were made, were settled by the action of the convention.—The candidates are only known as the representatives of Democratic principles; and as such, it is the duty of every Democrat who desires to preserve the organization of his party, to give them a generous support. Governor Bigler has been long and favorably known to the Democracy of the State. For a number of years, his name has been familiar as one of the most able, active and influential of the public men of Pennsylvania: and as to his administration, the highest compliment that can be paid him has been rendered by his opponents. They do not assail or hope to defeat him on account of any errors of his own; but they attack him on account of the legislation of Congress. Let every public officer be held responsible for his own conduct, and not for the acts of others, with whom he is in no manner connected.

Judge Black is well known to the voters of this county. If abilities of the highest order, an intimate knowledge of his profession, a purity of life, and an honest, fearless manliness of character, are qualities deserving of support, there is no man in the State more worthy the confidence of men of all parties than the present Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

The candidate for Canal Commissioner, Col. Mott, has been exposed to malignant assaults, and charges of the most disreputable nature have been preferred against him; but his letter to Mr. Bonham has put to rest the slanders of his enemies, and his election will secure to the State the services of an efficient officer.

We also recommend to your support the regular nominated candidates for Congess, State Senator, the Legislature, and the several county offices, as gentlemen worthy of receiving and capable of discharging the duties of their several offices.

The candidates, fellow-Democrats, are before you. You know their principles, and the questions involved in the present campaign. Westmoreland has always been regarded with pride by the Democracy of the State. They expect from her a good report at the coming election. It is for you to say whether, by your indifference and lethargy, you will give additional weight and importance to a secret political organization—an organization which, in a Government of the people, where all political movements should be above board and open to the public eye, shrouds its actions, in darkness and mystery, whose members are reputed to be sworn, not to the Constitution of their country, but to the vows of their order, and who, in midnight sessions, at the instigation of their leaders, prepare their plans to strike down, without a hearing or trial, the purest and best men in the land—or whether you will rally under the old standard, be found where you have always been found, in the path of duty, and repel this fresh and most dangerous attack upon the institutions of our country.

T. J. BARCLAY, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL HILL, *Secretary.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 29, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.
GOVERNOR:
HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.
Assembly—WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. SMITH.
Associate Judge—JNO. G. HARTLEY.
Sheriff—HUGH MOORE.
Prothonotary—S. H. TATE.
Commissioner—THOS. W. HORTON.
Poor Director—WM. STATES.
Auditor—DANIEL BARLEY.
Coroner—PHILIP MOSS.

Illness of Gov. Bigler.

☞The reader will be gratified to learn that Gov. BIGLER has recovered from his recent severe affliction. On his return home from the northern part of the State, he was taken sick at Waverly, in the State of New York, and, for a long time, human skill seemed to fail in rendering him any relief. In a council of a number of able physicians, several abandoned the case. A change of treatment having been determined upon, however, in forty eight hours thereafter he was pronounced out of danger, and now enjoys his usual good health, although very weak.

WILSON REILLY, ESQ.

☞This gentleman, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this District, spent a couple of days in Bedford and vicinity during the present week, and made a highly favorable impression upon our citizens!

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Philadelphia on the 18th inst. J. Ellis Bonham, Esq. Chairman, presided. The proceedings of the Committee were conducted with unanimity and spirit.

The following telegraphic communication was received from Gov. BIGLER:

To State Central Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—My recovery is rapid. I shall be able to ride out into the country to-morrow. I intend to visit Tioga and Warren counties, and then return to the city. I expect to give ten days active canvassing in the East before the election.

WM. BIGLER.

Waverly, Sept. 18th, 1851.

Whereupon the following resolution was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That owing to the recent severe indisposition of the Governor, and his inability to attend to all the appointments he may have made to address the people in various parts of the State, we call upon our Democratic friends in the western and middle counties to invite efficient and distinguished speakers to take his place at their public Democratic Mass Meetings. Adjourned.

Whig Meeting.

☞On Wednesday evening of last week our opponents attempted to get up a meeting in Bedford for the benefit of Mr. ROBISON, the Whig candidate for Congress in this District, but it met with little encouragement. We were not present, but credibly informed that there were not a dozen of persons in attendance from the *Country*, notwithstanding Mr. Robinson had spent the best part of a week here in trying to drum up an assemblage. A majority of the citizens of the Borough, of both parties, went to hear him, but we heard none indicate that they were pleased with his remarks. He boldly advocated the doctrines of ABOLITIONISM, and even went so far as to declare that, if elected, he would vote for the repeal of the *Fugitive Slave Law*, a Law that has been emphatically endorsed by all the Statesmen of the nation, of both parties. HENRY CLAY was the *Father* of the Fugitive Slave Law, and exerted all his eloquent powers for the passage of the Bill—a Bill which saved us, in all human probability, from the horrors of civil war—and now we have DAVID F. ROBISON, a young lawyer of Franklin county, and Whig candidate for Congress, openly advocating the repeal of this great conservative and patriotic measure! Every man, therefore, who votes for David F. Robison votes for a rank ABOLITIONIST!—This seemed to be the subject nearest his heart, and he spoke of *nothing else*. The TARIFF, the *great hobby* of the Whig Party only a short time since, was not even alluded to, and the VETO and ONE TERM subjects were passed by as unworthy of notice!—DEMOCRATS your PRINCIPLES are worthy your best efforts, and, as you regard your own interests and those of your family, as well as posterity, go to the polls on the second Tuesday of October and *vote the whole Democratic Ticket*—for it, too, is worthy your fullest confidence and respect.

Democratic Meeting.

☞On last Tuesday, about the middle of the day, some of our Democratic friends suggested that they would like to hear WILSON REILLY, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress, make a speech, and proposed to call a meeting for the evening. We were of opinion that the notice was entirely too short to get up a meeting, but they asserted that even at that short notice as large a meeting could be brought together as the Whigs had for Mr. ROBISON, notwithstanding their flaming Handbills and long notice—and such turned out to be the fact. At the ringing of the bell a very respectable meeting convened in the Court House, (embracing many of the most influential Democrats from the *country*,) and organized by calling that veteran Democrat, ISAAC MENGLE, to the Chair, and appointing WM. TODD, JOHN SILLS, JOSEPH SELLERS, and WM. CHENOWETH, Vice Presidents—and JOS. C. DIEHL and GEO. W. GUMP, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated by WM. M. HALL, Esq., in a few eloquent remarks, when Hon. JOHN CESSNA introduced Mr. REILLY to the audience, who delivered one of the best and most argumentative speeches it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. His remarks were clear, forcible, and to the point, whilst they were divested of every thing like personal abuse. To be represented in Congress by a man like Reilly, would be an honor to any people.

If all the voters of this Congressional District could hear the speeches made by Mr. Reilly and Mr. Robison, we have no doubt that Mr. Reilly would carry the District by an overwhelming majority. As it is, we have strong hopes of the election of Mr. Reilly.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

☞We will supply each District in Bedford county with Tickets for and against Prohibition, so that all can vote their sentiments, and we hope that every man in the County will cast his vote one way or the other so that public opinion on this subject may be *fully ascertained*. Each voter will judge for himself as to the course to pursue.

OLD WESTMORELAND SPEAKS!

☞Old Westmoreland has always proved herself one of the steadiest and truest Counties of the Commonwealth, and her devotion to DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES has given her people a name and character second to none in the Union. When danger threatens our beloved institutions, she never fails to strike a pointed and effective blow for the COUNTRY and the CONSTITUTION. We refer the reader with pride and pleasure to an address published by the County Committee of the "OLD STAR," which will be found on the first page of the Gazette of today, and which appeared in all the Democratic papers of Greensburg last week. It is from the pen of THOMAS J. BARCLAY, ESQ. and is one of the most eloquent political productions we have ever read. Every sentence is full of force and meaning, and, whilst we commend the views it contains to the people of all parties as worthy their most serious consideration, we especially call upon the DEMOCRACY of BEDFORD COUNTY and of the STATE to ponder well and carefully over the startling truths it presents; and, if any Democrat has thought of turning his back upon the old Republican Party of the Union, let him read this great paper and seriously pause before he commits an act so suicidal, and manfully determine to stand by the Flag that bears in its folds that glorious Constitution which proclaims EQUAL RIGHTS to all men.

Nothing more true, than that WESTMORELAND has always been regarded with pride by the Democracy of the State; and whilst her brethren expect from her a good report at the coming election, each County will salute her, in return, with a vote characteristic of the strong arms and generous hearts which compose the Democracy of the Old Keystone State.

We have occasionally differed with our brethren of Westmoreland about MEN, but never about PRINCIPLES, and we rejoice that in 1854 they unfurl a BANNER which will be hailed with delight not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union.

We hope and believe that this Address will forever put an end to former difficulties and misunderstandings, and that hereafter no reference, for any purpose, will be made to the PAST, either in word or by THOUGHT, on either side.

In conclusion, we would just say, that the author and endorsers of this Address will live in the memory and affections of the Freemen of Pennsylvania whilst Patriotism continues to be the prominent feature of our Government.

Wicked Invention!

☞In order to alarm the *fears* of the *unsuspecting*, a rumor has been put afloat by the Whig Know-Nothing Organization that the Catholic Church in Bedford is filled with arms and other weapons of death, and a very respectable man and good citizen asked us the other day, *seriously*, if such was the fact. Now, the individual who could invent a calumny like this, is capable of committing any crime in the calendar of vice. There are no arms of any description in the Catholic Church of this place, and he who asserts that there is, asserts what he *knows* to be maliciously false. Only a few years since, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, one of the purest and best men of the age, was charged, by the *same influence*, with burning Bibles and trampling beneath his feet the American Flag at a Catholic Procession in Pittsburg! *Freemen of Bedford County*, you repelled these slanders then—will you not repel them again with tenfold force? Answer the question like true Patriots on the second Tuesday of October.

THE CONSTITUTION

SAFE FROM POLLUTION!!!

☞We publish on the first page the proceedings, in part, of the greatest Meeting ever held in Philadelphia, which took place on Tuesday night of last week. Its object was to commemorate the Anniversary of the adoption of the *Constitution of the United States*. The speeches and resolutions are both eloquent and Patriotic, and breath the same spirit that actuated our fathers in 1776! Able addresses were delivered by Hon. J. E. BONHAM, Col. PAGE, Mr. CADWALADER, Mr. WITTE, Gen. WALLBRIDGE, of New York, Col. FLORENCE, Mr. CARRIGAN. Mr. POWER, Mr. J. M. RUSH, Mr. TYLER, Mr. B. RUSH, Col. RINGWALT, and others.

The Temperance Question!

☞At the *heels* of the little Whig meeting on last Wednesday evening, week, Mr. BOYD, of this Borough, arraigned the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, in connection with a Temperance speech that gentleman made in Bedford last summer, retailing some of the low slang that found its way into certain scurrilous newspapers. He did not undertake, however, to produce the endorsement of Rev. Mr. DAVIS and Rev. Mr. BENEDICT that what he asserted was *true!* He was careful not even to allude to these gentlemen, although a public announcement had been made that they both repudiate the *slanders* propagated against Mr. Chambers relative to his Bedford speech.

The people thought it a little strange, however, that whilst this chivalrous young gentleman was so anxious for Mr. Chambers to *define his position*, who has nothing to do with the campaign more than any other private citizen—he did not say a word about FRANCIS R. JORDAN, (who is a candidate for Senator,) defining *his* position!! Now, it is well known that Mr. Jordan is one of the leading spirits in the Order of the *Sons of Temperance*, and wears one of its most glittering badges—that he has been the head and front of all the *political* Temperance meetings held in Bedford—that he has declared that he would vote for no man for the Legislature who would not pledge himself for a Prohibitory Liquor Law—that he himself is pledged to vote for and advocate such a law in the event of his election—and yet neither he nor his friends can be induced to open their mouths on this subject so far as *he* is concened! This is mean in the extreme, and a reckless attempt to get votes under *false pretence*! It is due to the people of the District that Mr. Jordan should define his position. This is more especially due from the fact that up to within a few months past he has always been willing to give his opinions on this subject without reserve! Why *conceal* them from the people now?

Democratic Meeting in Schellsburg.

☞Mr. REILLY, in company with JOHN P. REED, Esq., visited Schellsburg on last Monday, and in a few hours notice a Democratic meeting assembled, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Reilly speak. As in Bedford, he met the highest expectation of our friends of old Napier. A. J. SNIVELY, Esq., acted as President of the meeting, and PETER DEWALT, Esq., as Secretary.

After Mr. Reilly had concluded, a loud call was made for Maj. S. H. Tate, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, who made a brief, but eloquent and effective address. "The Democratic Party expects every man to do his duty."

☞A YOUNG MAN, of *unexceptionable morals*, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

The Two Whig Candidates!

☞A week or two since we published a paragraph from the Philadelphia *News*, a leading *Know Nothing* Whig paper, in which the Editor declared, in conjuction with the Editor of the American *Banner*, a *Native* paper, that Mr. POLLOCK could not be elected whilst BENJAMIN RUSH BRADFORD remained the standard bearer of the latter named Party. We now have the declaration of Bradford over his own signature, that he will not decline, consequently our Whig friends have no hope of electing Pollock, according to their own declaration, deliberately made and published.

Below will be found Mr. BRADFORD's letter as we find it in a late No. of the Daily *Union* of Pittsburg, to which we especially invite the attention of our opponents:

The Fusionists Baulked.

☞By the following letter from BENJAMIN RUSH BRADFORD, Esq., the Native American candidate for Governor, it will be seen that that gentleman will not allow a few knavish politicians to sacrifice him and the party he represents, to advance the prospects of JAMES POLLOCK, the Know Nothing. Mr. BRADFORD is determined to test the sincereity and strength of the Native American party that nominated him as their standard bearer without action or solicitation on his part:

NEW BRIGHTON, Sept. 14, 1854.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A vague rumor has obtained credence, to some extent, that I am about to decline in favor of Judge Pollock. How this report originated I cannot say, unless it is one of the spasmodic efforts of a political organization; and as it is utterly impossible for me to reply, through the medium of private correspondence, to all the inquires made on the subject, I have thought proper to adopt this mode of satisiying my friends throughout the State, and frustrating the schemes of Whiggery in its last acts of desperation.

Fellow Citizens: The position I occupy before you was unsought, and undesired by me; but having accepted a nomination at the hands of my friends, (conferred without my knowledge) I should be worse than a traitor to forsake them now in the hour of peril. I shall, therefore, remain in the field, and let the people, on the second Tuesday of October, decide by their votes who shall fill the Gubernatorial Chair of this my native State.

BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD.

A Mean Trick!

☞Although there is not a single CATHOLIC upon the Democratic Ticket—and although no Catholic was even a candidate for any office in the gift of the people—certain men are trying to create the impression that the election of the Democratic Ticket will place the entire affairs of the County in the hands of the Catholics. A more unjust and disgraceful system of electioneering could not well be invented. Members of the Catholic Church in Bedford County have seldom aspired to offices of any kind, but whenever they have filled one they have discharged their duties just as faithfully and honestly as any other class of people. How do matters stand in Bedford county? Mr. RUSH, the Poor House Treasurer, is a Catholic, appointed by an entire *Protestant* Board—and a more honest and upright man cannot be found in Bedford or in the county. Mr HILDEBRANT, a Catholic, holds a little Post Office on Dry Ridge not worth attending to, which he took, at the *urgent* request of Protestants merely to accommodate the People of the neighborhood. Mr. SAUPP, a Catholic, holds the office of Post Master in Bedford, and got his Commission from the late WHIG Postmaster General!! This is the sum total of all the offices held by Catholics in Bedford county, and the *influence* that appointed them. Does any *honest* man see in this any thing to alarm him?

Communicated for the Gazette.

The year 1851 will be long remembered on account of the four great *Plagues* that have broken out during it. First the Plague of *Know-Nothingism* which threatens to bring to nought the glorious charter of our liberties for which our fore-fathers bled, the Constitution of the United States, which secures to every man the right to worship God as he pleases. The second *Plague* is that of the unprecedented drouth which has burnt up so vast a portion of this country. The third one is the *Plague* of the Grasshoppers which have consumed the grass, and, in many places, injured the grain and the corn-fields. The fourth is the Cholera which is raging in different sections of the land. These latter three Plagues have followed the Know-Nothing *Plague*, and may well be believed to be the baleful fruits we are gathering from this Pestilence, *the heaviest Plague of all*. When God strikes the earth, it is more in pity than in anger. His justice is always tempered with mercy. Not so are the plagues that man inflicts upon his fellow man. Hence when Royal David received his choice of Plagues from God or man, he wisely declined the latter and preferred the former—justly reasoning, that he would find some mercy in God's infliction—but none in man's. "Let me fall now," he says, "into the hands of God, (for His mercies are great,) and let me not fall into the hands of man." The last three Plagues mentioned will soon pass away, and even be turned into good by a merciful Providence who educes good from evil. But should the first Plague not be stayed, there will be an end forever to the glorious fabric of wisdom reared by the hands of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hancock, Carroll, Adams, and all our great and glorious fathers and patriots of the American Revolution, and of their generous and brave co-operators, Lafayette, De Kalb, Kosiusko, Pulaski, and the rest of these gallant spirits that came to our rescue from British oppression. Forbid it Heaven that a midnight secret band of miscreants and desperadoes, should destroy, in one hour, what it cost these great and good men so much time, labour, treasure and blood to establish! FREEMEN, ARISE! the Ark of American Liberty is in danger.

VOX POPULI.

THE KNOW-NOTHING STRENGTH.

We have already assured our friends that the power of this miserable faction, to do harm, (they are incapable of doing good,) is over-estimated, at least in this locality. We have heard men who profess to be very *knowing*, assert with an air of confidence that they were "at least *fifteen hundred* strong in the Borough of Easton"—forgetting, in their zeal, that we never yet polled that many votes. Last Saturday they had a favorable opportunity to test their strength at the Delegate Elections; they had commenced making preparations a week or ten days before the time, and on Saturday morning were seen scouring the town for votes and marshalling their forces. What was the result? The old line Democrats came to the rescue and sent the sneaking, midnight conspirators back to their Lodges, to tell their Whig brothers that the Democracy was too impregnable to be conquered by such a miserable scurvy set. In Lehigh Ward they raised 35 votes out of 185, and the officers of the Election assure us, that one-fourth of these thirty-five were whigs, who slipped in their votes under false colors. In Bushkill Ward they polled three votes out of nearly one hundred, while in West Ward they could'nt raise a single vote! A mighty demonstration it was, truly! The poor fellows who stood around the polls, with their Whig brethren to encourage and cheer them on, looked exceedingly chop-fallen as one good Democrat after another came to the polls and rejected their Know Nothing ticket with contempt. The truth is, nearly the whole Know Nothing organization is made up of Whigs—the few fishy renegade democrats they have amongst them are powerless. At the October election, the true Democracy of the County will blow them sky-high.—*Easton Argus.*

Independent Candidate for the Senate.

To the people of Bedford,
Somerset and Fulton Counties:

I am a candidate for the office of State Senator. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to serve you honestly and faithfully. ISAAC HUGUS.

Sept. 22, 1854.

For the Gazette.

Letter from Iowa, No. 2.

Disadvantages—Money necessary for the farmer emigrant—Hints about travelling—To avoid imposition—Time to start for the West—Thunder and wind storms in Iowa—Delightful season—Rainy season—Musquitoes—Rattle Snakes, &c., &c.

GEN. BOWMAN:—Having introduced myself in the first letter, further preliminary remarks are unnecessary. I will continue the unfinished matter of the first letter.

Others again who come to this country undergo new untried difficulties, and after a residence of six months or one year, become acclimated and attached to the country, and would not leave it.

All things then considered, you must all agree, that it is safest for a man who wishes to pursue a farmer's life (the noblest and happiest pursuit on earth, and to which, I expect to devote my declining years,) to come to this country with about $500 after defraying his travelling expenses. If a friend has been found, who will render assistance in time of need, the new settler has been fortunate, but it is better policy not to depend upon meeting such, but store your belt with the "mint drops" and you will be independent of extraneous friendships. You will find that friends in Iowa, are not friends in Penna.

To those who contemplate moving to the West I will caution against bringing too many goods. What you do bring, let it be bedding and clothing. Those having plenty of money, can come when and in whatever mode they please, but those, having families and moderate means, I recommend horses and good two horse wagons—such wagons are used altogether out here. You will get wagons much cheaper in Pennsylvania than here, and horses too. Direct your course for Muscatine or Burlington, both important towns on the Mississippi River. Those bound for Desmoines Valley should land at Burlington, and they will have good roads leading to the interior. By traveling in this way, more than one half can be saved—not only will there be a decided saving of money, but a freedom from those annoying impositions practised every where along the road upon strangers.

In order that you may know, when would be the proper time to start, thus, from Pennsylvania, I will state that the malignant heat of July and August is succeeded by September thunder storms and lightning, and such terrific storms, such vivid lightning, was never experienced by any Pennsylvanian in his own State. Then comes two or three months stern winter with all its reality. There never is much frost, though the soil freezes two and three feet deep. The hard and severe dry winds prevail, and continues to blow for weeks, without much change—rendering it, of course, rather unpleasent to the new settler.—I think, however, that it is not so trying to the Constitution of men, as the frequent alternations of wet and dry, during the winter in Penna.

Sometimes in March, but usually in April, the rainy season sets in—the roads are very bad and so continue till towards the last of May. Any change after this time to make it unpleasant, is but an exception. And should high water, or any other accidental element impede your progress be not dismayed, but encamp on the prarie. You will have nothing to fear from foes, while thus encamping, unless you are nervous at the buzz and bite of the musquito—these you will find in abundance, and directly after a shower, come out of the prarie grass, in numbers, and attack with such formidable fury, as to frighten any but stout hearts.

The women say, they don't want to go to the west to be bitten by ratile snakes, and killed by the Indians. Dispel your fears, gentle reader, my word for it, this is only a bug bear. There are some such snakes in the eastern part of this State—very few in our region, and farther west none at all. During all my travels through the State this summer, I have seen but two, and they were garter snake.

As for Indians, the most nervous *woman* in Pennsylvania—yes, but one woman—with a broom stick could kill all the Indians resident in the State.—This once numerous, but now scanty and puerile race of red men, now *all* dwell beyond the Missouri River. Their hunting ground reservation, some distance North of this, their only inheritance in Iowa, was, I believe, a short time ago, purchased by our Government. Go search in our State for those dusky champions of the forest, and you will search in vain. They have gone—the Indian war whoop no more floats upon the breeze—the council fire no more blazes—the youthful Indian no more woos his dusky maiden, beneath the broad arms of the elm at twilight calm—the graves of their fathers have been trodden down, and the march of improvement has turned the course of events. Where once stood the proud monarch of his patrimony, brandishing his tomahawk, and steel met steel, peace and beauty reigns, and we now behold the graceful plenteous corn or the golden grain. The Red men have gone to the West—they pause not, nor turn their backs as they approach that almost impenetrable barrier, the Rocky Mountains. We behold them seeking homes amid the mountain fastnesses—the number reducing—reduced to a mere handful. Ere long, when they find themselves upon the verge of want, (for idleness is their nature) will with phrenzy rush further West to the only spot of future repose. Fatigue and disease thin their ranks, and, by the time the broad, deep blue sea is reached, but a single Indian may be seen, standing high upon some crag, to proclaim that he is the last of his race, and himself and his voice will sink deep into the Pacific Ocean.—Pardon this deviation from the general tenor of these letters.

Very truly and respectfully yours, &c.,
WM. HENRY LEAS.

Fort Desmoines, Iowa, Sept. 11, 1851.

SPEECH OF GEN. CASS.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Sept 16.]

After the nominations were made, consisting of F. W. Sherman for Superintendent of Public Works, Hidman for State Treasurer, and others, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegated Democracy of the State of Michigan here affirm their continued support of the principles embraced in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Covention, which assembled in Baltimore in June, 1852; and that the doctrine of congressional non-intervention in the domestic legislation of the States and Territories, therein embodied, harmonizes with the true spirit of our institutions, and is the only platform upon which the Democratic party of the Union can maintain its ascendency and preserve the Union.

Gen. Cass was then introduced to the convention, and made a most telling and eloquent speech, an abstract of which we find in the *Detroit Advertiser*.—The General began by saying:

The unperversed human feeling was opposed to slavery, but, he continued, we must not suffer our human feeling to blind us to our constitutional obligations, and although slavery is a social and political evil, yet, as there is no constitutional power given to interfere with it, we must let it alone. A compromise was not sacred. Life was full of compromises. As an instance of precious compromise in politics, he referred to the tariff question. Would any one pretend to say the tariff compromise was irrepealable? Why, then, should the Missouri compromise be? That was a mere expedient in time of political emergency. Congress is bound by no compromise but the compromise of the constitution.

He thanked the convention for its invitation, and said the more the Nebraska bill was stirred, the better and brighter it would appear.

Saying nothing of the expediency of the act, it was clear that Congress had power to repeal the Missouri compromise. There were no compromises binding upon Congress, except the compromises of the constitution. The Missouri compromise was a mere political expedient, not the establishment of a principle, and had been once changed by mutual understanding, as Col. Benton said in his letter: "If we could touch it in one point, and alter it, why not in any other, or as a whole and repeal it?"

Gen. Cass cited several decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to strengthen his arguments. He said the Nebraska bill was founded on the everlasting principle of the right of every seperate sovereignty to govern itself, and he distinctly said that if any imbibing different views had got into this convention, they had got into the wrong place.

We have nothing to do with slavery, and he looked forward briefly to the time when we should say to the South—govern your own affairs as you like, and let us do the same. He thanked God that he lived in a free State.

There was no reason why people in the Territories should not govern themselves, make their own local laws, and define the character of their institutions.

He maintained that the Nebraska bill did not open Nebraska and Kansas to slavery—if it did he would yield all argument—but slavery could not go there unless the people themselves wanted it. A clause introduced by his colleague had cut off all claims to establish slavery under the operation of the old law when the Territory was acquired by the United States.

Slavery is not recognized in the Territories, and is only subject to local laws—every man there is free—no slave, no master was recognized, until the people voted it. They may introduce slavery, if they wish—there was no doubt of that fact—but that does not affect the great principle that every political community shall govern itself. Slavery might exist in Michigan in spite of Congress, if the people wished it. The abuse of a power is no reason why it should not exist.

He read an extract from Bronson's letter, who, he said, was one of the candidates for Governor of New York—he did no know that they had twenty—at least more than he hoped the Democracy of Michigan would have—and said the extract was the correct doctrine on the principles of the Nebraska bill.

Finally, he advised the convention to let no sympathy with any section withdraw their sympathy from the constitution. Michigan, he said, had no more right to abolish slavery in Georgia than Georgia had to establish it in Michigan, as every political community is independent in itself. After some further remarks he retired. The above is only a brief synopsis of his remarks, as they occupied over half an hour.

DEATH OF A PENNSYLVANIAN.—A stranger fell in the street at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday morning last, and immediately expired. The Coroner was sent for, and it was ascertained that the body was that of Ezekiel Clark, a resident of Ten Mile, Washington county, Pa., who was on his way to Illinois, where he was in the habit of purchasing cattle for the Eastern market. He had on his person two gold watches and $11,443 31—four thousand dollars of which was in drafts on New York. His friends were telegraphed, and the body placed in a vault, to await their instructions.—*Pitts. Post.*

ADDRESS OF GOV. BIGLER.

☞After our paper was ready for press, we received an Address from Gov. Bigler to the People of Pennsylvania, in the Argus and Pennsylvanian, of Philadelphia, which will command the admiration of every candid man in the Commonwealth. It gives an honest account of his stewardship to the present time, and sets forth, in pointed terms, the principles by which he will be governed in the event of his re-election. We will publish this great State paper next week, and ask the People to LOOK FOR IT!

☞THE WHEAT CROP IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Gen. Webb in a letter from England to the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, writes "that the wheat crop, now being rapidly secured without the slightest injury from the occasional showers which have fallen in certain districts and slightly retarded the work, is not only the greatest in extent, but the most productive per acre that has ever been produced in the United Kingdoms."

☞POTATOES IN IRELAND.—The Belfast Mercury says, "the magnitude of the crop for 1851 is certainly very much beyond that ever before known in this country. Taking a low average, we should say that the gross value of Ireland's potato lands this season cannot be under £15 000,000." Ireland contains now not more than six millions and a half of inhabitants, and the potato crop for the present year is estimated to be worth 70 millions of dollars, or rather more than ten dolars for each man, woman or child.

☞Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, wife of Col. Benton, who died at Washington on Sunday evening, was 60 years of age. For several years she has been prostrated, having been deprived of utterance and of all her energies, but she bore her sufferings, it is stated, with unexampled fortitude and christian resignation. A writer in the *Intelligencer* says:

The ruling feeling in Mrs. Benton's heart, and strongest to the last, was her devotion to her husband. Of late she has sat constantly by his side when at his labors at home, and indeed their lives may be said to have been inseperable, for she has made her home wherever his business has called him. She was reconciled to part with him on his late return to Missouri, because she was too weak to accompany him, and knew that his duty required his presence at home. When she felt the approach of the crisis which terminated her life, she led her daughter to the vacant chair in which her husband worked, and, by look and gestures, made it apparent that she required his recall. It was too late. She walked to the bed in the next apartment, from which she was never able to rise again.

The Erie War.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania vs. the Erie and North East Railroad Company.

DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Sept. 7, 1854.

Opinion of Chief Justice Black.

This cause came on to be heard before the supreme court, on the bill of complaint on the answer of the defendants, and on the proofs and evidence taken by both parties, and was argued by counsel. And thereupon it appears to this court, that the defendants have built, and do now use and maintain a certain railroad, known as the Erie and North-East railroad, of which said railroad, a part is within the present limits of the city of Erie, and upon certain streets thereof, and another part is upon the bed of a certain public road, known as the Buffalo road in Harbor Creek township, Erie county; and that the said railroad in those parts thereof, is a public and common nuisance:

It is, therefore, ordered, and adjudged and decreed, that the defendants shall, on or before the expiration of four months from this date, break up so much of their said road as lies upon the said streets, and upon the Buffalo road, and remove the materials thereof, so as to leave the said streets and road in as good condition as they were in before the construction of said railroad.

And it is further declared and adjudged, that the said defendants are bound to make the borough of Erie, with such limits as it had in 1842, the western terminus of their railroad. It is, therefore, decreed and ordered, that the said defendants shall, within four months from this date, change the route and construction of their railroad accordingly, and make their western terminus at what was the eastern line of the said borough in 1842, or within the same borough. And the said defendants shall re-construct their railroad to supply the parts hereby ordered to be broken up, according to plans and specifications to be by them made, and to be submitted to and approved by this court, on full notice to the counsel of the commonwealth, and not otherwise.

And defendants shall pay all lawful costs, to be taxed by the prothonotary.

Three Men in a Well.

At 8 o'clock, this morning, a well adjoining Hanna's paper mill was suddenly filled up, by the gravel from the sides caving in. William and Archibald Robinson, father and son, engaged in digging the well were at the bottom—a young man by the name of W. Shipley Spence, in company with another by the name of Bullock, were setting near the mouth of the well at the time. Young Spence was carried in with the gravel; Bullock escaped. Spence was heard to groan—efforts were made to reach him but workmen were compelled to suspend until a frame work was made for their protection. The two Robinson's are buried to the depth of 34 feet—Spence probably not more than half that distance. They are all dead, doubtless—or will be before they can be reached, which will require from one to two days.—*Steubenville Herald, Sept. 4.*

The Herald of the 5th, gives the following further particulars:

Workmen continued digging energetically during last night, the well at the paper mill, in search of the three bodies that had been buried by the accident of yesterday. About 10 o'clock at night, they reached the body of the elder Robinson, some twenty feet from the top, and, strange to relate found him still living, and able to converse. Owing to the difficulty of sinking a curbing, for protection, he was not extricated until 10 o'clock to day. He partook, however, in the morning, of a cup of coffee.—With the exception of a little space about his face, he was completely surrounded by the earth. How he was preserved is rather a mystery.

Within a distance of ten feet further, the laborers will reach the bodies of the two young men. Of course, hopes continue to be entertained as to their recovery. If not smothered by the clay, they may yet be found surviving, and supplied with air from a pipe which reaches from the bottom of the well into the bed of the river. Crowds continue to come and go, and much interest is manifested as to the result of further excavations.

A SNAKE WITHIN A SNAKE.—A short time since Mr. W. W. Hinkle, while mowing in a field on his farm near this place, encountered a black snake over five feet in length. As the animal reared, Mr. H., by a dexterous blow from the sythe, severed his head from his body. Upon examination the tail of another snake was discovered protruding from the throat, which, upon being extricated proved to be a gartersnake more than three feet in length. The smaller snake had been swallowed by the larger without breaking a bone in its body. They were both thrown into the field and it is worthy of remark that in a few hours they were entirely consumed by the grasshoppers.

SEE HERE!

Of the nine delegates from Pennsylvania who signed the Declaration of Independence, four were foreigners, namely, Robert Morris, who was born in England; James Smith and George Taylor, who were born in Ireland; and James Wilson, who was born in Scotland. Of the remaining five, at least two Benjamin Franklin and John Morton, were children of foreign parents; so that six out of the nine signers of the Declaration of Independence from this State did not possess the Know-Nothing requirements, and four of them were downright *foreigners!*

DIED:

In this Borough on Wednesday the 20th inst. JOHN FRANKLIN, infant son of John and Caroline Hafer, aged 17 months and 20 days.

"Beneath the sod, in sweet repose,
Is laid a mother's dearest pride;
A flower that scarce had waked to life,
And light and beauty, ere it died.
God in his wisdom has recalled
The precious boon his love had given;
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in Heaven."

In Schellsburg, on the 20th inst., NATHANIEL PHELPS, infant son of Nathaniel Horn, aged 1 year, 3 months and 7 days.

"They laid him gently down to rest,
'Midst roses' sweet perfume,
With hands clasped sweetly on his breast
Within the silent tomb.
With deep humility and prayer,
Oh! let our sad hearts crave
The peace and joy of Heavenly love
Beyond our Nattey's grave."

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office of Bedford County, up to Friday the 12th day of October next, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the erection of a Wood Truss Bridge over Dunnings Creek, at the fording on the road leading from Philip Zimmer's to Charles Smith's. Said proposals are to be according to the plan and specifications to be seen at the Commissioner's Office.

WILLIAM WERTZ,
FRED'K TURNER,
JOHN CONRAD,
Commissioners.

Sept. 29, 1854.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office of Bedford County, for furnishing Thirty-five Cords good White or Chestnut Oak Wood, for the use of the Public Buildings. Twenty Cord to be delivered at the Jail and Fifteen Cord to be delivered at the Court House. Said wood to be ranked at the above places. The lowest and best bidder to have the Contract. Five Cord to be delivered at each place within two weeks after the Contract is given out, balance to be delivered by the 1st of November.

By order of the Commissioners.
A. S. RUSSELL, *Clerk.*

Sept. 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Miller, late of Bedford Township, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH RICHEY,
Administrator.

Sept. 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to examine into and report the facts, in the matter of the application of Nicholas Kegg, to said Court, to have the recognizance entered into by him to Joshua Kegg, one of the heirs of John Kegg, deceased, marked satisfied, will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of Jno. P. Reed, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 12th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

JNO. MOWER,
Auditor.

Sept. 29, 1854.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGriger* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP,
P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by
Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.
May 19, 1854—1y.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.
GEO. BLYMIRE.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALSIP, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election Districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the house of Wm. Griffith in said Township.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler in Rainsburg in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at School House number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Keyser, in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londondery Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe township to meet at the house of Phillip Evans in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the house built for a School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house of —— McCall innkeeper in said Township.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Philip Ickes Jr. in said Township.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Chandler Payne, near Noble's mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
ONE PERSON for the office of Congressman, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Juniata, Adams, Franklin, Bedford and Fulton.
ONE PERSON for the office of State Senator to represent the District composed of the Counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton:
ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth;
TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with Bedford and Cambria, as Representatives in the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
ONE PERSON for Associate Judge of Bedford County.
ONE PERSON for Sheriff of Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts;
ONE PERSON for Commissioner of Bedford County, for the term of 3 years;
ONE PERSON for Director of the Poor.
ONE PERSON for Auditor of Bedford County.
ONE PERSON for Coroner of Bedford County.

Also the qualified Electors of the several districts may vote on the following act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating Liquors as a beverage.

WHEREAS, All laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people:

And whereas, It is represented that a large number, if not a majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth, are deeply impressed with the necessity of the passage of a prohibitory Liquor Law:

And whereas, It is impossible to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment relative thereto by means of petitions and remonstrances; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized at the places for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit by proper or constitutional regulations the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and artistical purposes.

SECTION 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough township of this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required at the place fixed by law, in the several districts for the holding of the general elections in said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter, of their said districts, a ticket written or printed on the out side: 'Prohibitory Liquor Law,' and the tickets in favor of the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "For a Prohibitory Liquor Law," and those opposed to the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "Against a Prohibitory Liquor Law," which votes shall be counted and returned to the court house of the county or city, in which the said election shall be held, on the following Friday by the return judges, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are required to be directed and transmitted, and the said Secretary shall on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the said returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner the votes for Governor are opened and counted, and considered as the prayer of the voters of this Commonwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

SECTION 3. That all the election laws of the State prescribing the hours of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the punishment for illegal voting, the defraying the expenses of publication, and holding of the general elections and return of the same, and all other matters incident thereto, be and the same are hereby declared applicable to the election above authorized.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert a copy of this act in the proclamation for the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.
WM. BIGLER.

I make known that by an act of Assembly, passed the 15th day of April, A. D. 1852, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth, and to regulate certain Judicial Districts," it is provided:

That the qualified electors of each of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall at the next general election at the times and places of electing representatives, and whenever it shall hereafter be necessary under the provisions hereof to serve as Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the judges, inspectors and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the general assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 30, 1846, and its several supplements, and all other like laws as far as the same shall be in force and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the election for Judge,: Provided, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper and for all other judges required to be learned in the law on another separate piece of paper.

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly, "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer or Borough officer from serving as judge, inspectors or clerks, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

☞ All officers, except for Supreme Judge, will be voted for on a single slip of paper. The tickets for Supreme Judge must be voted on a separate piece of paper, as by law provided.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and Judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite there to writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the 79th of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALSIP, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 8, 1854,

SELECT SCHOOL.

We are authorized to state that, at the solicitation of a number of friends, Mrs. HICKOK will recommence her school on Monday, the 2d of October next. The number of pupils will be limited to 20.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkffs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers. White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.
RUPP & OSTER.
Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford. To No. 1, May Term, 1854.

Breve de partitione facienda.

JACOB KOONS
vs.

Mary Ann Koons, Daniel Koons, Rebecca Koons, Henry Koons, John S. Biddle and Barbara his wife, in right of said Barbara, Eliza Koons, and Susannah Koons; David Koons, Eve Koons, and Sufiah Koons, by their guardian *ad litem*, S. H. Tate, Esq.

Notice is hereby given to the parties above named, that the Court, upon motion of JNO. P. REED, ESQ., have confirmed the return of the Sheriff, and the inquisition and valuation or appraisement taken and made under the above writ, and have granted a RULE on all persons interested, to come into Court on the 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse the lands and tenements in said writ mentioned, according to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

By order of the Court.
D. WASHABAUGH,
Sept. 22, 1854.—6t. *Prothonotary.*

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.
July 28, 1854.—2m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.
June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care. Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
April 21, 1854.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Napier Township, on the 5th of Sept., a dark brown heifer, with a white stripe on the back and belly, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
PETER MOWRY.
Sept. 22, 1854.*

Wm. Henry Lees,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6. Extract from the Journal.
T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20. Extract from the Journal.
WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 29, 1854. C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Cadwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackmon, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parkee, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Sidle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Zeizler, Chase, Speaker—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreably to the 10th article of the Constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.
C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
July 14, 1854.—3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.
July 21, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Farm, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 390 acres of patented land, on which is erected a good Double Dwelling House, good Bank Barn, Smoke House, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. About 180 acres of this land cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation. About 20 acres of meadow, and more can be made. This land is capable of being made into three farms, and has an excellent orchard of choice fruit upon it. It is situated about six miles north of Schellsburg—and only 1½ miles from a good mill, and in a pleasant neighborhood. For further information, enquire of

ANDREW HORN.
July 14, 1854.—3m.*

Important News!

A Chance for Bargains!

The subscriber, having determined to close up the mercantile business, offers at reduced prices his entire stock of goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs: also, a lot of Trump's celebrated Hill-side Ploughs.

P. S. **Auction every Saturday** at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of.
J. H. SCHELL.
Schellsburg, Aug. 25, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,
August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

The Cassville Male and Female Seminary of the Baltimore Conference, will open its last term of the second year, on Thursday, August the 10th, and its first term of the third year Nov. 16.

Expenses for Board, Tuition, Room-rent and Furniture, for one Academic year, $95.

Cassville, the seat of the Institution, is a romantic, mountainous region, twelve miles from the Penna. Rail Road, at Mill Creek, from which it is accessible by stages. The Board of Instruction will consist of seven, and will be prepared to impart instruction in all the Practical, Scientific, Classical, Literary and Ornamental branches usually taught in similar Institutions. Catalogues and circulars, or further information, can be had by addressing the Principal.

J. T. TOMLIN.
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
August 4, 1854.—2m.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Eleven teachers wanted to take charge of the Common Schools in Bedford Township District. The Board will meet in Bedford on the 30th day of September for the purpose of making the necessary examinations.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Sept. 1, 1854. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Adams, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. ADAMS.
Sept. 1, 1854. *Executor.*

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1851, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1851.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 132 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale three desirable FARMS—No. 1 containing 100 acres, No. 2, 150 acres, and No. 3, 100 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and well improved, about one-half of each farm cleared and divided into small fields and meadows, all well watered with running water—also, well timbered and the very best selection of choice fruits. These farms are adjoining, all have good buildings erected upon them, and will be sold seperate or together to suit purchasers, and on easy payments. Said property is situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, within 5 miles of the Borough of Bedford, in the Dennings' Creek Valley, and within a half mile of the new Lutheran Church of Pleasant Valley. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more as persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, living on the farm, and judge for themselves.

NIMROD NORRIS.

August 25, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞ OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raigael & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. E. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1851.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,

No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satifaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger: and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞ All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, about the 19th day of August, a Black Heifer, supposed to be two years old—no ear or other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

W. N. FARQUHAR.

Sept. 1, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, FITTSBURCH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

ENVELOPES,

DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accomodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior to any other, being in immediate proximity to business; also to most of the Banks, Public Offices, Post Office and the Exchange, where omnibusses start for all parts of the City.

The house having been put in thorough repair, and new furniture added, with many modern improvements, will add much to the comfort of guests. The tables will at all times be suppiled with the best the market affords, and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make the FRANKLIN truly the Travelers' Home.

Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

PARKER & LAIRD.

July 21, 1854.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.